

the ferruginous basal patches are characteristic of *ursula*. Except for the latter I should unhesitatingly say it was a suffused form of *archippus*. Taken at Sherborn, Mass., by the late A. L. Babcock in 1895 and presented to me by A. P. Morse. There is in the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, N. Y., a similar specimen taken by Ernest Shoemaker at Washington, D. C.

All of the above diurnals are in my collection.

L. ursula var. *albofasciata* new. (Plate II, figs. 7 and 8). A dimorphic form of *ursula* having a mesial white band, of varying width, extending across all the wings from near the middle of the costa to the inner margin of the hind wings about one-third the distance from the anal angle and reappearing on the under surface. Outside the white band, on the upper side of the secondaries, there is a row of light blue spots sometimes merging into a continuous streak. These are replaced below by the usual ferruginous spots of *ursula*. There is very little, if any, red on the secondaries above as on the *arthemis* ♂.

Habitat, so far as reported, Mass., eastern N. Y., and vicinity of Jersey City.

Types, 2 ♂ ♂ and 2 ♀ ♀ in my collection.

Co-types 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., and 1 ♀, collection of Henry Wormsbacher.

This variety is readily distinguishable from the species it closely resembles, *L. arthemis* Drury, by one familiar with both insects. On fresh specimens the ground color of the wings above in the basal area has a very different tone. On *ursula* and its varieties there is a bluish cast while on *arthemis* the same dark or nearly black region has a brownish hue. Other points to be considered are size, habitat, width and position of the white band, the amount and shade of the blue on the secondaries above and as before indicated the presence or absence of red on males.

Proserpina Edw. is generally conceded to be a variety of *arthemis* (a view which I take), although some writers have suggested that it might be a hybrid with *ursula*. The strongest argument to support this theory is the fact that the ranges of the two species overlap. No such claim can be made with regard to *albofasciata*, however, as it has been taken in localities where *arthemis* is unknown, such as Staten Island, Long Island, N. Y., and Jersey City. It has also been taken near Boston. Has *arthemis*? It seems very doubtful. All the recorded captures I have been able to trace have turned out to be *albofasciata*. There are several such specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge — one from Malden, another from Wollaston, etc., wrongly identified as *arthemis*. We must, then, revise our records.

If *albofasciata* is a sport we should expect to find intergrades; and we do find them in abundance, from those having the merest trace of a white band across the

fore wings to such examples as fig. 8. Fully 20 per cent. of the *ursulas* taken by me in eastern Massachusetts exhibit a tendency towards the development of this character.

It has been my privilege to examine a fine specimen of this variety, taken by Henry Wormsbacher near Jersey City, of which he writes as follows:—"The butterfly I captured has nothing to do with *arthemis*, but is a true *ursula*, more green in color like the form *viridis* and with broad white bands across the two wings. There are no markings whatever in the specimen which are found in *arthemis* and it is by all means a new variety. I do not think it necessary to make a sketch or photo of same, just take a greenish *ursula* and put white bands on it."

In view of the above facts and after several years of careful investigation, including the examination of scores of specimens, I am led to the positive conclusion that interbreeding of *ursula* and *arthemis* is in no way responsible for this variety.

THE NEWARK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S LOSS.

THE headquarters of the Newark Entomological Society on the fourth floor of the Newark Turn Hall was completely destroyed by fire in the early morning of June 3rd, 1907. The conflagration not only demolished the entire building but resulted in the loss of three lives.

The property of the Society consisted of a forty drawer cabinet containing one thousand specimens of Lepidoptera and two thousand five hundred specimens of Coleoptera, mostly representing local forms, besides a small collection in other orders; also a bookcase with one hundred and ten bound volumes and three hundred and sixty-five unbound volumes and pamphlets. All of this property was consumed by the flames except a few books that were in the hands of members. This collection was the accumulation of over twenty years of the Society's existence and as the loss is only partially covered by insurance it will be a long time before it can be replaced. Some of the books, perhaps, can never be obtained again.

The Society will be exceedingly grateful for any help in the way of rebuilding the library that may be given it. Entomologists are earnestly invited to send separates of their papers or other publications that they may have in duplicate for which the costs of transmission will be gladly refunded. Until the Society is again established in permanent quarters, parcels should be addressed to the secretary at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

JOHN A. GROSSBECK, *Sec'y.*

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE.—LXVIII.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Caberodes confusaria Hübner. Dr. Packard reproduces a figure of Abbot's as the larva of this species (Mon. Geom., pl. xiii, fig. 18); but, as appears from the text, this is the larva of *floridaria* Guen., and in any case does not agree with that of *confusaria*, having humps, whereas that is smooth. Mr. Bruce mentions (Ent. Amer., iii, 47, 1887) that the larvae were swept from clover, but gives no description. The present is, therefore, the first account of the larva.

Egg. Subcylindrical, the micropylar end evenly truncate, the flat area nearly as large as the central diameter; other end rounded, the two diameters nearly equal; about 20 longitudinal ribs, even, sharp, white crested, stopping at the edge of the truncation, slightly beaded; cross-striae fine, obscure; micropylar disk coarsely reticulated at the edge, finer centrally. Bluish green, turning to dull red, the ribs and reticulations white. Size, $.9 \times .6 \times .5$ mm. Hatched in twelve days.

Stage I. Head rounded, black, slightly shining, epistoma white; width about .5 mm. Body moderate, rather stout, the feet normal. Dark vinous brown, banded with grayish white; two narrow bands on thorax, between the feet a little irregularly edged and confusedly mottled; five abdominal transverse bands, half as broad as the intervening spaces, situated anteriorly on joints 5 to 9, cut by a narrow, thread-like subdorsal line, which widens at its posterior junctions with the dark areas; the bands are narrowed ventrally and divided by a broad adventral and narrow medioventral lines. A trace of a dark dorsal line, cutting the white bands anteriorly on the segments. Joints 10 to 13 with narrow subdorsal and broad blotchy subventral white longitudinal lines. Feet dark, concolorous.

Stage II. Head quadrate rounded, slightly bilobed, wider than high; vinous black, epistoma, antennae and two vertical mottled lines over the lobes white; width, .7 mm. Body moderate, feet normal, situated well posteriorly, segments annulate. Dark vinous brown; a dorsal row of semi-elliptical white spots, each cut from the truncated end by a dark line, on joints 5 to 9; large mottled lateral blotches, partly cut by the subventral fold; slight white mottling subdorsally especially on the tubercles of joints 2-5 and 10-13; venter dotted on the tubercles. Thoracic feet black; anal feet large, dark, with a white outer line. Setae inconspicuous; no humps nor elevations. A medioventral white band cut by a longitudinal line and the annulet incisures.